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Clubs for 1878.

For a club of five Weeklies—Any five Tri-une News—An Extra Copy of Weekly of any city.

For a Club of 10 Weeklies—Gravel Memorial Book for each of our cities.

For a Club of 20 Weeklies—The Tribune News—The Extra Copy and Mr. Grover's Address—The Extra Copy and Mr. Know-About Politics—An Extra Copy and Grover's Recollections—A Boy's Life—or select an extra Weekly and a Boy's Life—The same for six months.

For a Club of 50 Weeklies—The Last 25 Years—Four and either of the series of 25 Years or the series of Tri-une News.

THE TRIBUNE,
New York.



TRADE MARK PATENTED

The following is a list of the different grades of corn, with prices annexed, which have been received at our warehouse, and are now on hand, all uniform in quality, secured for us by a well-recognized patent process and contract with the Farmers' Union of America, and are sold by us, with a certificate of first-class grade in every case.

Sole Proprietors, JAMES L. FAY & CHAS. H. BOILEY'S PURE RYE.

EX. COPPER DISTILLED WHISKY
COPPER DISTILLED WHISKY
A Fine Line of Extra Fine Imported Goods.
HYG. HOUSES ARE THE ONLY PLACE TO GET
these Pleasures in sending them. All Good
desired.

MICROSCOPES as Reduced Prices
Telescopes, Thermometers, Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
Paid. In writing, please mention this paper.

ARTHUR'S ILLUSTRATED HOME MAGAZINE. The Household Magazine of Americans. Timely, Useful, Cheap, the true and the beautiful in home and life. \$2 per Annum. Copies Sent Free.

"HIS DEAR LITTLE WIFE!"
A new sensation! **DR. W. ARTHUR**, begins in August a series of lectures on the subject of "HIS DEAR LITTLE WIFE!" containing the latest of this tender and so-called "feminine" theme. **Small ticket 50c, large ticket \$1.00. Seats reserved. Seats \$2.25 to \$5.00. Seats \$10.00 and \$20.00.** **W. ARTHUR & SON, Publishers.**

"THE WORD OF A WOMAN"
AND "TIDY WAYS SEE KEPT IT"
A new serial that will charm your wife. **Virginia Townsend**, **Send one cent for specimen copy.** **Subscription price, 10c per copy.** **Send 10c for 10 copies.** **Send 25c for 25 copies.** **Send 50c for 50 copies.** **Send \$1.00 for \$1.00.** **Send \$2.00 for \$2.00.** **Send \$3.00 for \$3.00.** **Send \$4.00 for \$4.00.** **Send \$5.00 for \$5.00.** **Send \$6.00 for \$6.00.** **Send \$7.00 for \$7.00.** **Send \$8.00 for \$8.00.** **Send \$9.00 for \$9.00.** **Send \$10.00 for \$10.00.** **Send \$11.00 for \$11.00.** **Send \$12.00 for \$12.00.** **Send \$13.00 for \$13.00.** **Send \$14.00 for \$14.00.** **Send \$15.00 for \$15.00.** **Send \$16.00 for \$16.00.** **Send \$17.00 for \$17.00.** **Send \$18.00 for \$18.00.** **Send \$19.00 for \$19.00.** **Send \$20.00 for \$20.00.** **Send \$21.00 for \$21.00.** **Send \$22.00 for \$22.00.** **Send \$23.00 for \$23.00.** **Send \$24.00 for \$24.00.** **Send \$25.00 for \$25.00.** **Send \$26.00 for \$26.00.** **Send \$27.00 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LOCAL MATTERS.

BIG SHOW!

John Robinson Excelled!
Great European Eclipsed!

Horses in great variety of color, size and age.
Animals, comprising almost every species from the cut to the elephant.
Birds in endless variety.

The best trained performing horses, goats, and dogs.
Vehicles in great variety, from a two wheel chime to a train of cars.

The most celebrated band of music on instruments, from a common Jew's harp to a Grand Piano.

The most renowned leapers, tumblers and bare-back riders.
And undoubtedly the most beautiful troupe of ladies ever beheld in this collection.

The most beautiful feature of all is, you change the whole troupe, tastefully arranged, for the simple price of going to

MADDOX & PRIVETT'S.
Or you can buy any portion of the grand array for less money than you ever bought such goods in your life.

Call soon before they are picked at the RED STORE.

Well, Well.

Who would ever have thought that \$3 50 would have bought a brand new SADDLE. My friend it is even so—go to

MADDOX & PRIVETT.

A few 50 lbs. CANS OF LARD at the Red Store, will cost CHURCH by the can, be retailed at fair price.

Glassware

In great variety at
MADDOX & PRIVETT'S.
Cupholders at 50c per set.
Tumblers 25c "

Go to MADDOX & PRIVETT to buy your CHRISTMAS GOODS.
Go to Madcox & Privett to get your GROCERIES.

Go to Madcox & Privett to get HARNESSES, SADDLES or BRIDLES—CHEAP.

The 200 acre tract of land lying 7 miles northeast of Jacksonville on the Goshen-Centre road, advertised for some time in our real estate column, is no longer advertised, the same having been sold to Mr. J. J. PUVERTT of this place, at the advertised price.

Our considerate Representative in Congress, GEN. W. H. FORNEY has our thanks for a copy of the Report of the U. S. Fish Commission, on the propagation of food fishes of the United States.

A correspondent of the Cherokee Advertiser, suggests Hon. W. H. Forney of this place for next Governor of Alabama.

We will distribute by lot two silver dollars to the first ten of our subscribers who pay up their subscription dues, forward the same to the lucky ones and publish their names. We will also give two silver dollars to any one who sends in five cash subscribers at two dollars each. Offer open until recalled.

More Blomberg Stock.—Capt. Jas. Crook, in addition to his purchased Jerseys, has just received a "yearling" of pure Anzora goats, which he will put on his stock farm.

The attendance at Calhoun College is constantly on the increase. Monday of this week one hundred and seven pupils were in attendance.

The Thorne Troupe

After playing here Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights, (the last night at the special request of the audience of the two nights previous) have gone to Oxford and Talladega, where we hope they may meet with large audiences. It is but simple justice to say it is the best company that has ever visited this place. Mr. THORNE in the role of Rip Van Winkle is said to be second only to Joe Jefferson, and is certainly very fine. Miss MEYER is equally good in the character of Gretchen. Both are supported by a very good stock company. During their stay they played "Fanchon," "Rip Van Winkle" and "East Lynne" respectively. In the last named play the leading actress, Miss MEYER, did not have that support, the stage necessities calculated to render her acting as effective as it otherwise might have been, but for all that, she displayed great dramatic power, and can justly lay claim to the rank of a first class actress. Mr. THORNE as Miss CORNEY was admirable. In Fanchon she did well without distinction. Rip Van Winkle could have been played here several nights in succession to large audiences. There is nothing in their performances that have an immoral tendency. We hope that the company may find it to their interest to visit Jacksonville again, in which event we give the assurance of full houses every night during their stay be it long or short.

Why They Often Fail.

Young men often fail to get on in this world because they neglect small opportunities. Not being faithful in little things, they are not promoted to the charge of greater things.

A young man who gets a subordinate situation sometimes thinks it is not necessary for him to give it much attention. He will wait till he gets a place of responsibility, and then he will show people what he can do. This is a very great mistake. Whatever his situation may be, he should master it in all its details, and perform all its duties faithfully.

The habit of doing his work thoroughly and conscientiously is what is most likely to enable a young man to master his way. With this habit, a person of only ordinary abilities would outstep one of greater talents who is in the habit of neglecting subordinate matters.

But, after all, the mere adoption by a young man, of this great essential rule of success, shows him to be no second rate superior ability.

Roll of Honor.

The following named gentlemen have paid subscriptions to the Republican, since our last report.
G. W. Lloyd, W. R. Hubbard,
Dr. J. F. Walker, J. L. Wain,
J. B. Broughton, Rev. J. M. Webster,
A. L. Young, W. E. Wills,
J. W. Ford, W. B. Doss,
Capt. W. Carpenter, G. W. Hood,
R. J. Jones, Col. R. H. Paris,
J. L. Turk, Col. J. M. Dothard,
J. W. White, Rev. G. A. Alday,
Rev. J. T. Wilkins, J. D. Hicks,
B. G. McClellan, Crawford McDaniel.

Prof. BURKLEY intends to apply for a patent for his pneumatic pressure motor. It is a new invention, and if it does not produce a revolution in the transportation of freight and passengers, it will be for the reason that he will fail to procure the necessary assistance to prove by actual practical demonstration, that he can, by means of his invention, transport both passengers and freight with safety at the rate of one thousand miles per hour. Quite a number of our citizens who have seen his model and its performance believe there is a great merit in his invention. Poverty alone, he says, keeps him back from the realization of all the wonderful things he claims that his motor can achieve. We heartily wish him great success—only we don't wish to go on the trip at the speed he proposes to travel.

A Gentle Hint.
In our style of climate, with its sudden changes of temperature, wind and sunshine often interfering in a single day, it is a wonder that our children, friends and relatives are so frequently taken by us by neglected colds, half the deaths resulting directly from this cause. A bottle of Boecher's German Syrup kept about your house for immediate use will prevent serious sickness, a false doctor's bill, and perhaps death, by the use of three or four doses.

For curing Consumption, Rheumatism, Pneumonia, Severe Coughs, Croup or any disease of the Throat or Lungs, its success is simply wonderful, as your druggist will tell you. German Syrup is now sold in every town and village on this continent. Sample bottles for trial free; regular size 75c. Sold by Dr. W. M. NISBET, Jacksonville.

A Cool Mother.
A few days ago a lady in the Sixth Ward was making a dress for her children. While removing the melted lard from the stove, her little boy in his haste to obtain his portion, stumbled against his mother's elbow, upsetting the dish over her hand, burning her in a frightful manner. She immediately wrapped her hand up in a cotton handkerchief and squeezed it with a bottle of Walcott's Pain Balm, keeping it constantly so, with the remedy. The result was that in a very short time, but her hand did not even blister, and the next day was apparently as well as ever, with the exception of two small places where the skin was actually burned off at the time of the accident. She says that with this remedy, she never fails in removing Headache, Toothache and Neuralgia within a few minutes by an external application, besides curing Rheumatism, leading Cuts and sores of all kinds, and all other ailments in its direct application; on the contrary, producing a very cooling and soothing effect to all inflamed surfaces.

This remedy, "Walcott's Pain Balm," has been in use for many years, and is well known for its remarkable power as a healing agent. For the benefit of our readers we would say that this Medicine is manufactured by Dr. W. Walcott, 45 Cortlandt street, New York, and sold by all druggists.

When Iron ore mines can be bought for \$1.50 a ton, and a fine specimen of the New Patent Duplex Overstruck engine, which has the highest medical authorities acknowledge to be the greatest improvement in a long standing engine, and for \$2.00 we ought to become a national and manufacturing people. This is what the Madison Iron Co., No. 54 Broadway, New York, are doing—selling this fine engine at the price of \$1.50 a ton, and all other engines at the same price. The great reputation of these engines—having been unanimously recommended for the highest honor at the great Centennial Exposition—and the high character of the engine, 5 to 10 horse power and straightaway running, show it is sure for them that patent engine. Their Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue of forty odd pages, giving highest testimonials and latest machinery, will be mailed free to all, and all inquiries by letter cheerfully answered.

REMARKABLE SUCCESS.
The success of the leading literary paper of the West, The Chicago Leader, is truly remarkable. Since its introduction to the reading public, six years ago, The Leader has steadily advanced in favor, and is now acknowledged second to no paper of the kind in the country. The circulation of the Leader has been obtained through the efforts of its publishers, to produce a paper of high moral character, and at the same time sell it at a price consistent with the present hard times. That they have succeeded well, too, the thousands of readers of the Leader scattered from Maine to Texas and from Oregon to Florida will bear testimony. The Chicago Leader is a large, bright, clean, weekly paper, which is published every Wednesday, and is continued in each number, written by the best authors of the day, and a great variety of information interesting to every one. The subscription price of the Leader is only \$1.50 per year in advance, and it is equal in every particular to other papers of the same character which sell for \$3 a year. Three copies of this valuable paper will be sent to any one who sends 19 cents and their address to the Leader, Chicago, Ill.

Starvation is abroad in the Flower Kingdom. The news is to the effect that "famine is raging in the four Northern Provinces." These are China (in which is the City of Peking), and a population of 22,000,000; Shanai, 14,000,000; Siam, 10,000,000; and Kausuh, 15,000,000. In China the population numbers 475 to the square mile. The whole district affected averages over 250 people to the square mile. The population of Massachusetts averages 180 to the square mile. It may thus be seen that a failure of the crops in a dense population is the famine-stricken districts named above may result in great distress.

An Iowa man recently exploded ten pounds of gunpowder under a platform where two sore seats, allured by a liberal spread of milk and bones, were having an oratory by moonlight. There was a general fine line town-formation scene. A shiner that would have made the hair stand up straight on a billiard ball, and the half-dressed man, having the pants organized on the roof of a neighboring woodshed, passed resolutions expressive of their sentiments, and then went on with the performance just as if nothing had happened.

A professor was expostulating with a student for his idleness, when the latter said, "It's of no use; I was cut for a 'luffer.'" "Well," declared the professor, surveying the student critically, "I regret to see that you understand business."

A Queer Question of Identity.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER seems to have found his match, and rather more than his match, in the art in which he most excels—that of cutting personal vituperation. Maj. A. E. BURKE, of New Orleans, whom Chandler interrogated by telegraph respecting a certain memorandum of a conference last February at Wormley's Hotel, in Washington, sent back a reply which is a curious specimen of parodying by a rapid succession of home thrusts. Burke made a judicious allocation of ignorance as to what particular Chandler it was that had honored him with a communication by telegraph, and returned a series of mock inquiries to ascertain the identity of his correspondent. It is very much as if Schuyler Colfax had manifested his virtuous indignation respecting the doings of the Texas Pacific Railroad lobby, and received in reply to an application for documentary proof a string of questions like these—"Pray, what Colfax are you? Are you the same Schuyler Colfax that was once Speaker of the House and became the mysterious owner of Credit Mobilier stock while holding that office? Are you the same Schuyler Colfax who was afterward Vice President and disgraced himself by swearing before a committee of investigation that he had never owned such stock? Are you the same Christian statesman that was driven out of public life and politically ruined by the exposure of those transactions?" We imagine that in such a case Mr. Colfax would not be particularly anxious to establish his identity, and that the idea might flash upon him that he was not the latest person in the country to peer an investigation of Colonel Scott's alleged railroad lobby.

This is precisely such a mess as the unfortunate Chandler has got himself into. Had he been wise he would have subsided after the humiliation put upon him by the Republican State Convention of New Hampshire, which was an extinguisher put upon a flaring tail candle. Since William Lloyd Garrison took compassion on him and lifted the extinguisher the smoke and smell with which Chandler has filled the country has been the reverse of agreeable, and nobody will be sorry that Burke has used a little or sewer water upon the offensive wick. Chandler telegraphed a request for a "certain writing supposed to be in Burke's possession." "First satisfy me as to your identity," replies the wicked Burke. "Are you the Chandler that Andrew Johnson kicked out of the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for corrupt complicity with the carpet-baggers? Are you the Chandler that corruptly conspired to establish a bogus Legislature in Louisiana in 1872? Are you the Chandler that took a fee of three thousand dollars from Keelogs? Are you the Chandler that conspired with the Returning Board, in 1870, to throw out twelve thousand democratic votes? The one specimen of the like tenor, and which go to show that Chandler is the last person in the country who should buy himself with the exposure of election frauds perpetrated in Louisiana. Without imitating Burke impartial persons will be apt to conclude that poor Chandler has been pretty well snuffed out by a sharper and cheekier man than himself.—N. Y. Herald.

A Very Graciously Fact.
Today the State Treasurer will commence to pay the ordinary expenses of the State government in Federal currency. This marks an era in the financial history of the State. It has been nearly twelve years since anything of the kind has been done, and our "State money" could be issued to pay those who labored in the public service. "House-shoes" and "Patron money" were the best that any public servant could hope to get, and these, as is well known, were sometimes away down in the sixties and seventies. Under the present prudent and vigilant administration the faith of the people in State money, has grown to complete confidence, and "House shoes" and "Patron money" in their hands, are now quite as valuable and serviceable every way as the greenbacks themselves. That the Treasurer should be able to handle greenbacks in payment of any warrant that may be presented, is certainly a most gratifying fact. We heartily congratulate the people upon this happy advancement of their State from the dismal condition into which it languished at the date of the final departure of recklessness, mismanagement and dishonesty from the seat of government.

To the Governor and his able associates who have labored so faithfully in the public service, this glorious deliverance must be peculiarly gratifying.

"German Syrup."
No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Luetcher's German Syrup. In three years two million four hundred thousand small bottles of this medicine were distributed free of charge by druggists in this country to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, severe Coughs, Pneumonia and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs, giving the American people undeniable proof that German Syrup will cure them. The result has been that Druggists in every town and village in the United States are recommending it to their customers. Go to your Druggist and ask what they know about it. Sample bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75c. For sale by Dr. W. M. NISBET, Jacksonville, Ala.

A dentist tried his first operation with gas on a robust colored woman. After she had used up all the gas in the office, she wheeled in the chair and shouted, "Hurry up, boss, and bring on another bag of that sweetened zinc."

WANTED TO SELL OR EXCHANGE.

THE undersigned offers his Town Property in Jacksonville for sale at a low figure, one third cash, balance in one and two years, or will exchange it for a good piece of land in the country. The house has five rooms, is in good repair, and is very convenient to water. There is between seven and nine acres attached to it. It is situated close to the College, and would be the very place for some one who may desire to move into town to secure educational advantages for his children.
Address C. A. ALLDAY,
Cross Plains, Ala.
Feb 9-17.

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE

Each number contains thirty-two pages of reading, many fine Wood Cut Illustrations, and one Colored Plate. A beautiful Garden Magazine, printed on elegant paper, and full of information. In English and German. Price, \$1 25 a year; Five copies \$5 00.

Vick's Flower and Vegetables Garden, 50 cents in paper covers; in elegant cloth covers \$1 00.

Vick's Catalogue, 2-30 Illustrations, only 2 cents.

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

"BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE."

Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, TIME TABLE, No. 33, Taking Effect Sunday, Sep. 30, 1877.

NO. 1, NORTH. STATIONS.	NO. 2, SOUTH.
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THE REPUBLICAN.

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AN INDEPENDENT FARMER.

Let a sinner sing the mighty deep,
Let soldiers praise their armor,
But in my heart this I keep—
The independent farmer.

When first the rose in robe of green
Unfolds its crimson lining,
Around his cottage porch is seen
The housewife climbing;

When banks of bloom their sweetest yield
To bees that gather honey,
He drives his team across the field,
When skies are soft and sunny.

The blackbird chucks behind the plow,
The quail pipes loud and clearly,
You orchard hides behind its boughs
The home he loves so dearly;

The gray and old barn doors unfold,
His ample store in measure,
More rich than hoards of hoarded gold,
A blessed precious treasure;

While yonder in the porch there stands
His wife, the lovely charmer,
The sweetest rose on all his lands—
The independent farmer.

To him the spring comes dancingly,
To him the summer blushes,
The autumn smiles with yellow rays,
He sleeps old winter hushes.

He cares not how the world may move,
No doubts and fears confound him,
His little flock is linked in love,
And household angels round him.

He trusts to God and loves his wife,
No grief or ill may harm her,
His nature's nobleness in life—
The independent farmer.

Mr. Dayton's Housekeeper.

"Wanted.—A housekeeper. No one but an elderly person, competent, and of the highest respectability, need apply. Call between the hours of three and four, Thursday, April sixth, at No. 7 Michigan Avenue."

Kate Franklin read this in the paper which lay on the counter in the little grocery while waiting to have an ounce or two of tea done up, and a roll of baker's bread.

She repeated the number of the house over to herself, as she received the change from the grocer.

She prepared the tea after she returned to the little bare attic, and ate her scanty meal mechanically. She forgot how unsatisfied her appetite still was, in her busy thought.

A stranger in a strange place, successively she had tried to find a situation as teacher, copyist, in a store, or sewing, but had failed in the first three, and was staying on the last.

She would apply for that place, but she would need references. Only one person she knew in the whole great city, of sufficient influence—Mrs. Dayton, the rich, haughty step-sister, who had ill-treated her gentle mother while she lived, and had hated Kate herself.

Perhaps, Kate thought, she would permit her to refer to her, because glad to have her descend to menial employment.

Kate was competent for the situation, for during her mother's long illness, and her father's absence, she had entire charge of their large family and splendid house.

But an elderly woman. Now Kate was not an elderly woman, being only twenty; but she remembered, with a sort of pleasure, that in private theatricals in happier days, she had imitated the voice, and assumed the character of an old woman with great success. She knew how to stain the skin to give an old and wrinkled appearance, and she had, in the bottom of a box, some false grey hair and a muslin cap worn on one of these occasions. She did not need to look so very old—only to present a mature and matronly appearance.

Mr. Edward Dayton waited at home after his dinner to see the respondents to his advertisement. He was a handsome man, not yet thirty, with a gay frank, good-natured countenance.

He leaned back in a nonchalant way, with his feet on another chair.

"There ought to be a Mrs. Dayton to manage these housekeeping matters. Well, there's time enough."

Two applicants were seen and dismissed in Mr. Dayton's gentlemanly manner.

A third was ushered in. Mr. Dayton instinctively laid aside his cigar, and placed a chair for his visitor.

The lady-likeness and propriety of her manner pleased him at once. "Fallen fortunes," he commented to himself.

She answered his questions readily, but in a few words.

"A silent woman—a good thing," was his inward remark.

"I think you will suit me. Mrs. Dayton?"

"I think I understand your name?"

"Franklin."

"Mrs. Franklin you will be required to go out of town, about seven miles, to my country house, Oak Grove—in the town of Embury, on the Grand Central Railroad. The salary I propose to pay is six hundred dollars per annum. Do my terms suit you?"

She answered quietly that they did.

"Then it is all settled. By the way, I suppose you have references, though that is a mere matter of form."

The name of Dayton was given.

"Dayton?"

"Robert Dayton?"

"I know them. All right. If convenient, you will please go to-morrow. Mrs. Franklin, or the next day. I shall not come till the middle of next week, and probably bring a friend or two with me. Have the chambers in the center and wings prepared, if you please. The housekeeper there now will not leave until Saturday. She will show you round."

"Is Mrs. —, your wife there, or to go soon?"

He laughed.

"Mrs. Edward Dayton? No, she is not there, and I do not know of her going at present." Adding more seriously, "I have not the pleasure, Mrs. Franklin, of having a wife;" with a slight stress on "pleasure."

A vivid color came into the brown cheek of the housekeeper, and her manner showed evident embarrassment.

"I thought—I believe—I cannot—" and stopped.

He did not notice it. His mind had already turned to other things. He rose.

"It's all settled, I believe. By the way," his eye falling on the rusty black dress, "you may like an advance, as an evidence of the bargain. It is quite customary, I believe, to do so."

The housekeeper's hand closed on the fifty dollars that he gave her; and the words she would have said, were left unuttered. She moved to the door. He opened it for her courteously.

"Good morning, madam."

"Good morning," she replied.

"I cannot starve. I must go. I can keep up my disguise," she murmured.

Mr. Dayton, accompanied by a friend, arrived at his country house the middle of the ensuing week. Everything within and about the house was in perfect order. If the new housekeeper had made a few mistakes at first, they were soon rectified. Every room that she had touched showed a magical change.

Her predecessor had been one of the kind who believed in the sunlight never entering a room for fear of fading the carpets.

Mr. Dayton felt the change without knowing the reason of it. He looked around him with a satisfied air.

It was not possible to find fault with the variety and quality of the food placed before them, nor the manner of its being served; and the table appointments were perfect; and Dayton congratulated himself upon having secured such a jewel of a housekeeper.

The weeks passed, and a holiday came. Mr. Dayton had gone to town the day previous, to remain the rest of the week. The housekeeper had given permission to the servants to go also. She felt a welcome relief to have the house and day to herself. She looked the doors carefully after the last servant. She would make the most of her day. She would have no dinner, only a lunch. She had almost forgotten her real character in that which she had assumed; but to-day she could be herself without fear of intrusion or discovery.

She laid aside her cap and grey dresses, washed the stain from her skin, and arranged her luxuriant hair in becoming curls and donned a pretty, fresh muslin, which fitted well the slight graceful figure. This done, she entered the parlor and stood before the mirror, as attractive a figure as one would often see.

"Truly, I have forgotten my own looks! I am Kate Franklin, after all!" she laughed.

Removed from the long restraint, her spirits rebounded. She felt gay, light-hearted, and like committing any foolishness.

"Miss Franklin," she said, in the miming, affecting tones of an exquisite, "it would be an inexpressible pleasure to hear the music of that long silent voice."

"It would be a great pity to deprive you of it, then," she answered in her natural voice, "and myself also," she added; and going to the piano she opened it and played a few pieces with exquisite taste and skill, and then she sang songs after song, in a sweet, clear, cultivated voice. She chose at first the brilliant and triumphant, then the sad and plaintive succeeded. There were tears in her eyes when she rose. But to-day her moods were capricious.

"Mrs. Franklin, who is playing on the piano?" she asked in an excellent imitation of Mr. Dayton's voice.

"It is only I, sir, dusting the keys. They need dusting so often," she replied, in Mrs. Franklin's mature tones; and she dusted them vigorously with her pocket-handkerchief.

"Ah, me," she said. "Now what other foolish thing shall I do to prove to myself that I am not an elderly housekeeper, but a young girl, who, by virtue of her age, should be gay, by right of birth, wealthy, and of consideration, visited and visiting, as Mr. Dayton's lady visits and is visited. He is noble, good, and handsome," she said with a sigh. "She will be happy. How gracefully she danced here at the party the other evening, when the old housekeeper was permitted to look on. Mrs. Dayton's good and amiable too. Mr. Dayton danced with her three times. I wonder if I have forgotten how to dance?" and humming an air, she floated gracefully about the room.

She stopped breathless, her cheeks brilliant from the exercise, her splendid hair disarranged.

"I believe I feel like stiff, old Mrs. Franklin, with whom dancing doesn't agree."

"One more song by that heavenly voice, Miss Franklin, and I shall go away dreaming I have heard angels sing," in the ludicrously affected voice she had before imitated.

"Ah," she laughed, yet half sadly, "the compliments poor old housekeeper Franklin receives, I hope won't quite spoil her, and turn her silly old head."

She sat down again at the piano, and sang "Home, Sweet Home," then played one of Beethoven's grandest, and solemn pieces.

She arose and closed the piano.

"The carnival is ended. Kate Franklin disappears from the scene, and Madame Franklin enters."

Neither Mr. Dayton nor the servants would have suspected, from the placid and dignified deportment of the housekeeper when they returned at evening, of what strange freak she had been guilty.

The housekeeper, as usual, when Mr. Dayton was alone, sat at the table. It had commenced to rain violently, and the weather had grown suddenly cold.

Mr. Dayton, as he had done occasionally, invited her to the library, where he read the letters and papers which he had brought with him from town, while she knitted.

An hour or more passed in silence; indeed, the housekeeper seldom spoke except when asked a question. At length Mr. Dayton looked up at her and said abruptly:

"You must be a lonely life, madam. If it is not a painful subject, may I ask how long since you lost your husband?"

Two hands suspended their employment, two eyes looked up at him with an alarmed expression. In his serious, sympathetic countenance there was nothing to frighten or embarrass, but the red grew deeper on her brown cheek.

"It is a painful subject," she said at last, faltering. "If you will please excuse me."

One morning he was speaking of the great loss to children in being deprived of their parents.

"I never knew a mother," he said. "She died before my earliest recollection. I believe that, as I am, if I had a mother, I should go to her with all my griefs, as a little child would. I have sometimes thought of asking you to act as mother in the quiet evenings, when I have longed to confide in some one. My mother would have been about your age, I think."

Again there was a vivid color in the cheek of the housekeeper, such as is rarely seen in the aged, but it is accompanied by a quiver of the mouth, and ends in a cough, but both mood and cheek were quickly covered with a handkerchief, and quite a violent fit of coughing succeeded.

Mr. Dayton, however, did not seem to notice, though he had given her one curious glance, instantly withdrawn, and he continued:

"For instance, respecting matrimony, whose advice of so much value as a mother's? Who so quick to see through character, and make a good selection? Had you a son, whom about here would you select for a daughter-in-law, Mrs. Franklin?"

"I am not acquainted with any of the young ladies, Mr. Dayton," she answered, faintly, after a pause, during which he seemed to wait for an answer.

"True, but you have seen them all, and are, I should judge, a good discerning of character, from observation. Whom would you select from those you have seen?" he persisted.

"I have heard the Misses Grandison highly spoken of. Their appearance would seem to prove the truth. I doubt not that you agree with me," she returned quietly.

It was now his turn to color, which he did slightly.

"I do agree with you," he answered, emphatically.

It was late in September. Mr. Dayton and the housekeeper were both in the parlor. He had been unusually grave all day. It seemed to the housekeeper that his manner was changed towards her.

"I have a few questions to ask, if you will permit me, Mrs. Franklin?" She felt instinctive alarm at his tone. "Certainly," with an effort.

There was an ominous pause.

"I have been told," he said, "that Miss Kate Franklin, a young lady, by disguising herself, palmed herself off upon me for several months as an elderly lady. Is there any truth in the story?" looking searchingly at her.

"Yes, it is true," she murmured, faintly.

"I confess I fail to see for what object. My heart you could hardly expect to gain in that character."

"Your heart?" she repeated scornfully. "I had no such laudable ambition; I had never seen or heard of you till I saw your advertisement. Would you like to know for what purpose I took upon me a disguise so repugnant to you?"

"I had eaten but one meal a day for a week when I applied to you, and was suffering with hunger; then, my money was all gone, except a few pennies, with which to buy a roll of bread for the next day's meal, and I had no prospects of more, for I had been rejected further sewing. But why should you find fault?" he pride rising.

"What matter if I were Miss or Mrs. Franklin, old or young, if I fulfilled the duties I undertook? Have I not taken good care of your house? Have I not made you comfortable? If I have not, deduct from this quarter's salary, which you paid this morning, whatever you like."

"I have no fault to find, except for placing yourself and me in an awkward position, were this to become known."

Waves of color mounted to the poor housekeeper's temples.

"I thought—I meant, that no one

should know, least of all you—besides—I thought when I engaged to come, that you were married. Oh, what shall I do?" And she burst into a passion of tears.

Mr. Dayton's face changed.

"Kate! Kate! A lady does not mean to distress you. I know, but me—nobody shall know. And he soothed her tenderly. "Kate, look up. I love you with my whole heart. I want you to be my little housekeeper—my wife always Kate, what do you say?" taking her in his arms and laying his cheek against hers. "My own Kate, is it not?"

She murmured something between her sobs, that she must go away this minute.

"Nonsense, darling! Haven't you been here for months? What difference can a day longer make? You are safe with me, Kate. Oh, because I know you are Miss Franklin, will you give me the inexpressible pleasure from that long silent voice? Oh, Kate, you bewitched me that day! I am afraid you will bewitch me always. But, Kate, let's take off these trappings," untwining her cap, and removing the grey hair, and with this action down fell the wealth of brown tresses.

"Oh, Mr. Dayton, you were not surely you were not home that day?" looking up covered with confusion.

"Yes, Mr. Dayton was—in the library," with an accent on his name which Kate understood.

"O, Edward! and you teased me with all those foolish questions when you knew."

"Yes, my Kate, why not?"

"But you looked so innocent."

He laughed.

"I shall soon, I hope, have somebody, if not a mother, to confide in; and Kate, it is my duty and pleasure to give you a husband, so that in future you can answer without so much pain, when he is inquired after."

"You are too generous."

"I can afford to be generous," he said earnestly, "when I have the precious gift of your love. Kate blessed forever be the day that I first engaged my housekeeper."

A Strange Story.

One of the strange circumstances of life, more like fiction than truth, came to our notice recently. It seems that several years ago a family of German people, consisting of a father, mother and two children, lived in New York, where the wife and mother sickened and died, leaving the man with but little money, and the two children to care for. The father had two sisters in that city, who, like him, were strangers in a strange land, and to each he gave a child. The children, separated from their father and mother, and from each other, fretted themselves sick, and it was thought best to place them in one of the various orphan asylums in that great city where they could be together. Here they seemed to thrive, and the father by his labor was able to support them in a style that guaranteed them a home and comfort for the time being. This was nine or ten years ago, and the children at this time were about seven and nine years of age. The father wandered out West in hopes of bettering his condition, and finally found himself in St. Louis, where soon after his arrival, he was prostrated with the typhoid fever, from which he only recovered to take the smallpox. He was a long time in recovering, and found himself without money for his own support, and in the long time intervening no money had been sent for the support of the children, and the managers sent them with hundreds of others to Missouri and elsewhere in the West, finding homes for them wherever they could in the best families. After his recovery and when money matters were better with him, he wrote in regard to his children, but could get no word from them. As soon as possible he made his way back to New York, but was refused information as to where his children could be found. After searching the city in vain he started out West again, and finally found himself in Louisiana, where he undertook farming, but was drowned out, his partner losing his life. He sold his farm for \$5,000 and with the proceeds returned to New York. This time he tried the potency of gold, and by the offer of \$500 to the manager he learned that the children had been sent out West to Ottawa, Iowa, where they had found homes with a man by the name of J. W. Carpenter. This place he visited, but without avail, and despairing of ever seeing his children again, he went to St. Louis.

In that city he was relating his life history to some of his German friends, when one of them suggested the idea that as the names were somewhat similar, Ottawa, Iowa, was meant. He immediately wrote to J. W. Carpenter, Ottawa, Iowa, and also to the nearest German, Ottumwa, Iowa. In due time the mail brought him the good news that his children were here and in good health. As may be expected he was not long on the way, and a day or two ago arrived in that city, where he found his children, nearly grown, occupying a good home with Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter, to whom they have become greatly endeared. Such is the story he tells himself. The children will remain with their foster parents, while Mr. Miller will probably make his home in that part of the country.

An Irish Romance.

Mr. Alexander Sullivan relates in his sketches of "New Ireland" an interesting romance connected with the marriage of Kevin O'Doherty, one of the prominent members of the branch of the Repeal party called "Young Ireland." O'Doherty was at the time of the outbreak in 1848, a young medical student in Dublin. He was an active contributor to the Nation, the organ of the Repealers, in which the principles of the party were most openly and earnestly promulgated. Among the women who furnished verses for the seditious sheet was a Miss Eva Mary Kelly, the young daughter of a County Galway gentleman. O'Doherty was first attracted by the verses of the young poetess, and soon was attracted by herself. The love of the two sped smoothly until O'Doherty was arrested among others, as a conspirator against the British Government. When his case was brought to trial, the jury twice disagreed, and before his third arraignment he was offered a virtual pardon—a merely nominal sentence—it he would plead guilty.

The young lover sent for his sweetheart to visit him in prison, and informed her of the proposition. "It may seem as if I did not feel the certainty of perhaps losing you forever," said he, "but I don't like this idea of pleading guilty. Say, what shall I do?" "Do," answered the noble-hearted girl; "why be a man, and face the worst. I'll wait for you however long the sentence may be." "Next day," writes Mr. Sullivan, "fortune deserted Kevin. The jury found him guilty. The Judge assigned him ten years transportation. 'Eva' was allowed to see him once more in the cell to say adieu. She whispered in his ear 'be you faithful, I'll wait.' And she died. Years fled by, and the young exile was at length allowed to tread Irish soil. Two days after he landed in Kingstown Eva was his bride. O'Doherty is to day a distinguished member of the Queensland Legislature.

It was exactly what we see in Spanish pictures—short velvet jackets, covered with braid and gold embroidery, the velvet trousers open over the full white drawers, while a string of bells down the seam jingled even more than do the bangles of ladies in church.

The starting-point was almost facing my place of observation. They would form in great order and quiet, the horses knowing the order of the proceedings evidently as well as their masters, and the signal for starting was the exploding of fire-crackers by the hundred boxes under the feet of the horses. What with the sparks and noise, it looked as if the whole thing had gone up like the end of a pantomime.

It was a point of honor to show which horse behaved best under these circumstances. The horses were trained in the way that has always been favorite with Spanish people, to make any number of dancing movements in imitation of progress, while in reality they do not go forward at all. I think they are trained to this by having weights tied to their legs.

Each one was a perfect horseman. Each man did not simply ride his horse, but was in the habit of living with it and upon it, and was consequently in perfect rapport. Each one of these put in force every art known to him to exhibit the spirit and the beauties of his horse. As they passed down the one street of the town the correct thing was for people from the side to advance and throw fire-crackers in mass under the horses' feet; the firing of pistols was of course; no end of little shrill screams, laughter, voices in every varying intonation, couplets sung to the air which was being played, and taken up with shouts of laughter; the chorus by every one who took the local allusions. With all this the musicians played with as much steadiness and animation as though seated on a platform instead of the saddle.

The third day I feel myself incompetent to describe. They had their field-sports for that day on the large open green just by my perch in the hammocks. And here the evolutions in a small space—the rush with which they would go, as though shot from a bow, across the plain; the bringing up all standing, without any slackening of the speed, leaving them motionless as an English horse-guard on duty; the contending whirls in a small circle, winding nearer and nearer to the center point, until it seemed as though man and horse must fall from sheer dizziness; the mounting of a vicious, screaming young horse, which would spring like a cat into the air, with all its legs stiffened out and its back bowed, making one jump this way, another that, until it would seem as though every thing would dislocate in its rider—were a part of the exhibition which perfectly fascinated me.

A Sleeping-Car Episode.

Only a few nights ago an accident occurred on the Northwestern road in which a sleeping-car was turned over on its side. As the car went over, a lady in a berth on the other side was hurled out and landed in the berth of a gentleman whose weight was about 250 pounds. She was sound asleep at the time of the accident and so was he. Both awoke, startled at the turning of the car, and scarcely knowing whether they would be hurried into eternity or not. The clothing had fallen out of the lady's berth and was almost suffocating the gentleman. She heard his deep breathing for a moment; then it suddenly ceased, and the horrible thought passed through her mind that he had been smothered to death. He recovered himself, however, to find that his nose was flattened against the cold glass window. Not knowing what manner of person had fallen upon him, he held the lady up off his head, and at this juncture, when the conductor asked if any one was hurt, he cried out breathlessly: "Nobody's hurt, but I wish you'd come and take this fellow off my head." The lady attempted to move, but found she could not. Lights were soon procured and both passengers were relieved of their awkward dilemma.

A California Wedding.

A wedding in California, twenty-five years ago, is thus described by Jessie Benton, Mrs. John C. Fremont.

During the time I was in San Jose I saw in perfection the good riding of the country. From my hammock, swung under the open gallery of the house where we were fortunate enough to have a room, I heard and saw the festivities of a California wedding. These lasted three days. It was a wedding among the vaqueros, and attended, therefore, by good riders. The bride's house was not much of a building, but extensive temporary shelter had been put up for dancing-rooms, covered over with green boughs—a ramada. But the point of rivalry among the guests was more in riding than in dancing, though after riding all day they would dance all night; and all day and all night guitars and voices, until the drone of it got into the air, and made as much part of it as does the whirl of locusts in the autumn months. The first day the procession started for the church, where the marriage was to take place—to go down and along the Alameda, a beautiful double avenue of willows, three miles in length, planted by the early fathers. The first day was to go to the church for the marriage ceremonies; the second, to take out the bride for a general paseo through the town; and the third, a series of contests and rivalries in feats of horsemanship. There were about five hundred horses; the riders were more. In many cases they had with them a woman mounted on the horses; the woman sat on the man's saddle, while behind her, with his arm around her waist, and holding the reins, sat the man—just the reverse of our country habit. They advanced in regular order, eight abreast, the musicians, also on horseback, playing their violins and guitars as calmly as though they had a floor under them. The bride sat alone on her horse, and under an arch of flowers and ribbons, which was carried by a groomsmen on either side, the ends of the arch resting on their saddles, and on either side of them her bridesmaids; the bridegroom, on an exceptionally fine horse, surrounded by his friends; and then the rest of the company, most of the men riding singly, but many riding as I have described, with a girl on the saddle—a bright glittering mass of ribbons, flowers, bright beads, gold-lace; the women in satin dresses and slippers, the men in the dress of the time in California, which

German Universities.

The German University Annual states that there are 21 universities in the Empire, with 20,222 students, of whom 2,500 do not attend any lectures. Of the 17,722 others, more than a third follow the lectures on philosophy, which comprise the sciences as well as those on philosophy strictly so called. The faculty which has the smallest number of students is that of theology, the lectures on which are attended by only 2,223. The Berlin University is the most frequented, having 4,507 students, of whom nearly half, however, do not attend any lectures. Leipzig, on the other hand, has more than 3,000 students in regular attendance. The Strasburg University is eleventh on the list, with 700 students, and Rostock is last, with only 114. The number of Professors paid by the German Empire is 1,300, and that of the private-lecturers, 1,050. The German universities receive about \$2,500,000 a year from the Imperial Budget, but this sum was largely exceeded in 1875, when Strasburg was alone allotted nearly \$1,000,000. The other German universities situated beyond the confines of the Empire are Basle, (Switzerland,) Bonn, (Prussia,) Vienna, Innsbruck, Prague and Czernowitz, (Austria,) so that altogether there are 25 of them in Europe.

JOB PRINTING

FROM

SMALL CARDS

TO

MAMMOTH POSTERS

EXECUTED

SATURDAY, FEB. 16TH 1878.

The Greenback Club.

Elsewhere we publish the proceedings of the Greenback Club recently formed in Deaf No. 8 of this county. So far as we know all the signers—with possibly one exception—are Democrats, and all are good citizens of the county.

Whether the design be to form a party, or only to work for the reforms set forth in the platform, inside the Democratic party, we are not advised. If the step they have taken be with the latter view, we are with them to a great extent, and will cheerfully co-operate with them so far as our judgment tells us for the best interests of the working people of the county. We are not ashamed to confess that we belong to that class, and we are in earnest sympathy with it in every fibre of our being. We know its struggles. We know its battles, and God knows we would hazard anything and shrink from no sacrifice to lighten those battles and make life brighter and more hopeful for the men who labor.

The great mass of the people of this country have just cause of complaint against the bondholders and a Radical Congress that recorded their decrees and made their plunder of the people possible. We give one instance of their dealings with the people. During seven years from and including 1862 to 1868 the Government sold one billion, eight hundred and seventy-four million, eight hundred and thirty-three thousand, one hundred and fifty dollars in bonds for greenbacks. These bonds were originally payable in greenbacks, but in 1869 a Radical Congress gratuitously pledged itself to redeem them in coin, thereby giving from the pockets of the people to the bondholders the then difference between greenbacks and coin, which amounted to the enormous sum of six hundred and twenty-six million, three hundred and seventy thousand, three hundred and twenty-two dollars, or enough to run our State Government and pay interest on our public debt, without the collection of one cent of taxes from the people for size hundred and thirty years. Not content with this gigantic robbery, they proceeded through Congress the demonization of silver, thus reducing the value of coin one half and resold added profits in the consequent rise of gold. They have from the beginning received gold interest on these bonds at the high rate of six per cent, and never have been taxed on them one cent, while the laborer, who is taxed to raise this interest, pays, with trifling exceptions, on everything he owns upon the face of the earth, everything he consumes in life and every article that enters into his burial outfit.

This is a specimen of the way they have managed to feather their nests since the democratic party has been out of power and that most corrupt combination of colossal thieves known as the Radical party has held the reins of government. The democratic party since it has come only partially into power has shown a disposition to undo this great wrong, as evidenced by the passage of the silver re-coinage bill and kindred measures. This is a book step in the right direction, and when it is accomplished the party will be ready for the next, which will be to go back to the original contract; and when the time comes we shall do our humble part toward urging the party to this just line of action. So far we are with our friends, and we are heartily with them in advocacy of the abolition of the National Bank. Here too we find the democratic party coming up to popular demand. A bill has been introduced in Congress by influential members composing a sub-committee of the House, looking to this end. But when they say all bonds must be paid in Greenbacks, we are not with them. We believe when we ask justice we ought to do justice. Many of the bonds were bought with gold, and the holders ought to be paid in gold, just as the bonds bought with Greenbacks ought to be paid in Greenbacks. We believe in paying principal and interest of the bonds in exactly the kind of money they were bought with, and if the people of the National Bank and to that extent are a Greenback name, let none the less a Democrat. We believe the democratic party, if not elected, or if it does not lose the bill for abolishing the National Bank, will accomplish all these results. It is already taking important steps toward the consummation of each of these ends, and believing this, we have no sympathy with the formation of a new party to accomplish them.

The Democratic party is already thoroughly organized, and has a regular majority of half a million, and is determined to win the race in 1880. If the Independent Greenback party does not acquire such proportions in the next election, it is to be destroyed by the Democratic party. The Greenback party is growing very fast. The voters are counted by the hundred thousand, and it has one hundred and sixty newspapers. In the North and West it will probably draw about equally from both parties. In the South it is drawn by the Democratic party. The policy of the South is to continue solidly Democratic at least until after the election of 1880, when a Presidential Administration will be elected. If that Administration does not give the old school, it will be time enough then to quit it, and we will be among the first to join a new departure, for we will not affiliate with a party that will uphold a moneyed oligarchy at the expense of the toiling millions of the country. We trust our friends of Deaf No. 8 will take this view of the matter, and while members of the Greenback club will hold fast to their allegiance to that club, which administered this Government, they will not be in the least set off by the new departure.

The Greenback club has no other significance than a desire through this means to impress their views upon their party.

A Stripped Suit For One.

The trial of Gen. Anderson, one of the Rotenberg Board members has ended in his conviction, and all the chances are that he will have an opportunity to serve the State in another capacity soon. Sentence has not yet been pronounced, but when it is, it can only be for imprisonment in the Penitentiary for a term of years. John Sherman is very indignant over the affair, and he, Stanley Matthews, Garfield, Eugene Hale and Harvey White, who will be remembered as the "visiting statesmen" recently, have joined in a certificate of character to Anderson in the shape of a letter of condolence. They ought to be indicted next by a Louisiana grand jury as accomplices and put along side of Anderson. Old Mad. Wells is out of \$10,000 bail. His turn will come next, and he will be certain to go up, as the evidences of the guilt of the old radical is ten times plainer than was that of Anderson.

England—Russia.

Poor old England, after all her blustering and blustering, in a very humiliating position, and cannot escape it honorably except through a war with Russia. When the Russian Army reached the defences of Constantinople, she with a great fourth of troops, ordered her fleet to Constantinople, ostensibly to "protect the Christians," whereupon Russia coolly informed the powers that if England found it necessary to send a fleet to Constantinople for that purpose, she, Russia, would find it necessary to occupy Constantinople with her land forces to "protect the Christians." Upon this unexpected turn of affairs the Turkish Government refused her consent to free passage of British ships, and had not at latest accounts given under. The help of England is declined with thanks, and Turkey prefers to throw herself on the generosity of her conqueror. The war footing against England is very strong in Russia, and unless England acts humbly in large quantities in quick time, a war is very probable.

The Pope of Rome is dead, and the conclave of Cardinals has been called to elect his successor. He will doubtless be an Italian priest.

That "political tramp" W. J. Chandler, has republished his letters on the alleged intrigue between Hayes' trainers and Southern Congressmen and "reformers" the correctness of all the facts stated in his first letters. We had found a letter that Mr. Barker had disposed of him, but like a Chinese stink pot he keeps us to recognize his presence even against our indignations.

Gen. W. L. Briggs has resigned as a member of the Democratic National Executive Committee, and Gen. Wm. H. Forney has been requested to act in that capacity.

The Jacksonville Republican, which, sometime since, very seasonably disappeared from our exchange, has again made its appearance. It comes to us, we think, much improved in general appearance, and, as usual, in its editing. It is a good paper, and we are glad to see it again with us.

Spring's Editor. The paper that was our exchange has not dropped from our exchange list. We recently copied our subscription book, and the Enterprise may have been left off by accident.

The True Issue.

The only issue that can possibly arise in the coming state canvass is, has the democratic party, since its election to the State, performed its mission during the past year? If it has not, then, and only then, is it subject to unfavorable criticism. Let the democratic look at this question fairly. When the democratic party came into power, it found the state in a wretched condition of bankruptcy—its corporate enterprises fast going to ruin. There was a debt of \$1,000,000, and a large number of the bonds were bought with gold, and the holders ought to be paid in gold, just as the bonds bought with Greenbacks ought to be paid in Greenbacks. We believe in paying principal and interest of the bonds in exactly the kind of money they were bought with, and if the people of the National Bank and to that extent are a Greenback name, let none the less a Democrat. We believe the democratic party, if not elected, or if it does not lose the bill for abolishing the National Bank, will accomplish all these results. It is already taking important steps toward the consummation of each of these ends, and believing this, we have no sympathy with the formation of a new party to accomplish them.

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The publisher of a weekly newspaper in Illinois prints each issue a chapter of the Bible, and upon being ridiculed for it by his contemporaries, remarks editorially: "We publish nothing but what is new to our readers."

It is amusing to note what a change has taken place in certain papers at the East when referring to General M. C. Butler. Before his views on Lincoln were known, he was called "Hamlet" Butler. Now he is "Scout" Butler.

Calhoun College.

This is now the second session of CALHOUN COUNTY COLLEGE, under its present organization, and the Principal seeks this opportunity to return thanks to his patrons for their co-operation in the discipline and government of his pupils; and, that his plans may be more thoroughly understood, he deems it proper, at this time, to declare his purposes more fully and at greater length than he has done heretofore.

The College building is large, convenient and comfortable, and well adapted to the purposes intended, and situated upon the highest point of one of the many hills in the picturesque village of Jacksonville, the county seat of Calhoun county. Efforts are being made to furnish the entire building with new and elegant furniture of the best and most approved patterns; and, when done, our entire building and fixtures will be models of comfort and elegance. The grounds embrace an area of twelve acres, covering the crest of the hill, from the base of which flows one of the largest and finest springs in the State. The grounds are also watered by pipes from one of the mountain free-stone springs, two miles distant, and the occupant is continually fanned, during the warm days of summer, by a pure and refreshing breeze from the mountain tops.

The course of study embraces a primary and preparatory department, as well as the higher Mathematics, the Physical and Moral Sciences, the Latin and Greek Languages, Vocal and Instrumental Music. The French and German Languages, also Painting and Drawing will be taught when a sufficient number desire instruction to justify the expense of a teacher in either of these departments. Pupils will not be advanced in their studies, unless they are prepared for those studies; nor will a pupil be allowed to continue in any study after his want of capacity for understanding that branch of science or literature has been satisfactorily determined. All the teachers will be selected from those who are thoroughly acquainted with what they propose to teach, and as far as possible from those only, who will exercise an influence for good in the community. All the Departments are under the personal supervision of the Principal.

The discipline of the school is mild and parental, though positive, and when regulations have been adopted, they will be rigidly enforced.

The school is mixed, which nature and experience teach is proper. Males and females exist in the same families, have common hopes and common frailties, and are less liable to be led into error, when associated under proper restraint, than when entirely secluded from the mutual influence of each other's presence. In classes, the one gives strength and solidity to thought, while the other refines and ennobles it. Students of opposite sexes are expected, upon all occasions, to meet each other kindly and respectfully, but it is not expected that they will manifest a peculiar regard for each other, while pupils, either by a private correspondence, or by a public display of their preference.

The great objects of education are properly to direct the energies of the body, mind, and soul to the accomplishment of the greatest amount of good upon earth, to the glory of God, and to final happiness in heaven; and the design of the founders of this Institution is to make it a permanent seat of learning, from which well disciplined minds may go forth, to do good, in their various callings, as God shall enable them.

The great desire of the Principal, who has spent a quarter of a century in the school-room, is to accomplish good, and be an incubator in the hands of Providence, in promoting the welfare of his fellow-men. With this view he sought teaching as a profession, with it he has labored heretofore, and he has strength and ability—and with it he still feels disposed to labor for the same great purpose. And, he refers with pleasure to the large number of men and women, all over this section of our State, and to some in other States, who have been under his tuition, and who are accomplishing much good.

their successes—he mourns with them in their failures. He feels that he has done some good in life, and feels encouraged to devote, with still more energy, the few remaining days allotted to him here, to the great cause of elevating and educating the human mind.

Acknowledging the goodness of God, who enables him to teach, in all the past blessings, he hopes for a continuation of the cordial co-operation of all persons in the community, and earnestly desires only such pupils as intend to become honorable and useful men and women. Those who wish to idle away their time, loiter around on the streets, or those who wish to engage in a general flirtation with the opposite sex, are not wanted. Labor upon such pupils is always lost, and life is too short to spend its precious moments in working for those who will not work for themselves.

Sessions and Vacations.

The sessions and vacations of Calhoun College have been arranged in a manner, we think, more beneficial to this section of country than any similar Institution. The most important months in the year for the farming interests are June and October, and the vacations of Calhoun College include these months. In June the wheat, and small-grain crops are to be harvested, and the cotton and cotton-wool are to be ginned. A falling out of the farmer, at this time, to have sufficient force to do this work well and in its proper time, often occasions great loss. October is the busy season for the farmer, and proper time to sow wheat, corn, barley &c., and either neglected at this season often brings disaster to the farming interests. These considerations have induced us to have our vacations during these months, so that the sons of farmers may be at home to assist in this work.

Again, any young man, with limited means, who desires an education, can, in most cases, make his entire expenses for board and tuition, and other expenses, by diligent work during these two months—not by working at daily wages, but by teaching during the month of October, and during the month of June, and in the month of July, and in the month of August, and in the month of September, and in the month of October, and in the month of November, and in the month of December, and in the month of January, and in the month of February, and in the month of March, and in the month of April, and in the month of May, and in the month of June, and in the month of July, and in the month of August, and in the month of September, and in the month of October, and in the month of November, and in the month of December, and in the month of January, and in the month of February, and in the month of March, and in the month of April, and in the month of May, and in the month of June, and in the month of 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